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President Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader, embraces a visiting Korean schoolboy from Japan.

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Korean Savants from Japan

PYONGYANG (KCNA) —Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, granted on Dec. 14 an audience to the fourth home-visiting group of Korean scientists from Japan spending significant days in the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the home-visiting group headed by Chon Ho On, section chief of the social affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was also on hand.

The members of the home-visiting group who were received in audience by the great leader whom they have always revered deeply and held in high esteem with allegiance in the far-off alien land, shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" looking up to the fatherly leader, their eyes wet with tears of irrepressible emotion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with each of the members of the home-visiting group and conversed with them in a cordial atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the home-visiting group courteously conveyed the warm greetings of the functionaries of Chongryun and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan reverentially wishing the great leader good health and a long life.

The great leader said that he was pleased with the visit of Korean scientists from Japan to the socialist homeland and gave them programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in their work and life.

Having had the great honour of being granted an audience by the fatherly leader and receiving the programmatic teachings from him, the members of the home-visiting group firmly pledged themselves to more perfectly equip themselves with the immortal Juche idea and carry out better the patriotic work of Chongryun and thus justify the deep political trust and warm love of the fatherly leader with allegiance.

That day the great leader had a picture taken with the members of the home-visiting group.

TELEGRAMS

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrain, greeting its national day.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, greeting its national day.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Edward Gierek on his reelection as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the renaming of Dahomey to the People's Republic of Benin and the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of the United Arab Emirates.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, greeting the 12th anniversary of the independence of Kenya.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Suleiman Frangieh, President of the Republic of Lebanon, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the independence day of Lebanon.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Zambia's independence.

* Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Letter from Yemen Collegians In DPRK

PYONGYANG, Dec. 16 (KCNA) —The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received letters from foreign students who will return home this year after finishing their study in our country amid the deep solicitude and warm care of the great leader.

Papers here today devote almost one whole page each to a letter from students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who studied at the Pyongyang College of Construction and Building Materials out of a deluge of letters sent to the great leader.

In their letter students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said:

We had the honour of studying in the motherland of Juche, Chollima Korea, from 1969 and now, after six years of study, we will return home, having grown up to be able workers to devote our all to the Yemeni revolution.

From the moment we started studying, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung provided us with textbooks, notebooks and other school things as well as school uniforms of good quality, underwear and footwear in every season free of charge and even a large amount of scholarships every month so that we might not have any inconveniences while studying far away from the homeland.

The letter noted that the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung accorded them constant solicitude to provide them all conditions including those for their study and life.

The six years of our study was not a long period. But, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, saying that we must be sick for the native country and missing our relatives and friends, saw to it that we could visit our homeland twice to spend our vacations there, giving us even a large amount of travel expenses.

Indeed, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is not only the father of the Korean people but also our tender-hearted father who takes care of us foreign students with a paternal love.

Before coming to Korea we knew about the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea, and read and studied a lot of works of the great Marshal.

But, while conducting study in combination with the reality of Korea during our study in Korea, we got a deeper grasp of the revolutionary essence and great vitality of the immortal Juche idea, came to have the conviction that the immotal Juche idea is the great guiding idea of our time and have grown to be revolutionaries of Juche type.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung taught that how the revolutionaries and revolutionary people of the world should work to build a genuine independent and sovereign country under the great banner of Juche.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Newly independent nations which freed themselves from colonial rule must adhere to political independence, build an independent national economy and arm and unite the entire people with the ideas of their leader, if they are to defend and consolidate the already-won independence."

During our study in Korea the vivid reality of Korea deeply convinced us of the truth of these words of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We learned and were convinced that a people who are guided by a great leader, armed with the ideas of a great leader and are infinitely faithful to their leader and the Central Committee of their Party can overcome any difficulties and trials and win victory.

It was attributable entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Central Committee of the Party and to the infinite loyalty shown by the Korean people to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in hearty response to the call of the great leader that the Korean people could liberate themselves from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, win victory in the war against the aggressors led by the U.S. imperialists and win victory in the struggle for building socialism on the debris after the war.

Indeed, our study and life in Korea were the course of our growth into reliable revolutionaries to faithfully serve the Yemeni revolution and of our growth into competent architects through an assiduous study of the Juche idea of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Work of President KIM IL SUNG Disseminated in Various Countries

According to reports, foreign papers and publications have reported "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work made public by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 10, 1975.

The Sierra Leonean paper "We Yone" (November 5) and **the Pakistani paper "Daily Aptav"** (October 29) carried its full text.

The Sierra Leonean paper "The Sunday Flash" November 9 printed the full texts of its second part "Let Us Further Intensify the Three Revolutions," third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and fourth part "Let Us Unite with the Peoples of the World Who Advocate Independence."

The Zambian paper "Daily Mail" November 12 carried the full texts of its preface and first part "The Struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for Sovereignty, Independence, and Socialist Construction" and third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The Pakistani paper "Huriyat" (November 13) and **the Syrian paper "Al Usubou Al Riyadi"** (November 10) printed the full text of its first part "The Struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for Sovereignty, Independence, and Socialist Construction."

A second **Syrian paper "Al Soura"** November 8 reported the full text of its second part "Let Us Further Intensify the Three Revolutions."

The Sudanese paper "Al Ayam" (November 14) and the November issue of **the Senegalese journal "Observateur Africain"** carried the full text of its third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The Danish paper "Land of Folk" and **the Swedish paper "Ny Dag"** carried an article explaining its third part.

The Pakistani paper "Hilrali Pakistan" November 9 carried the full text of its fourth part "Let Us Unite with the Peoples of the World Who Advocate Independence."

This work was also carried by **the Cuban paper "Granma," the Panamanian paper "Matutino," the Maltese paper "Malta News," the Kuwaiti papers "Kuwait Times"** and **"Al Qabas," the Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap," the Pakistani paper "Masawat," the Finnish papers "Kansan Uutiset," "Rakentaya"** and **"Etile Suomi," the Mauritius paper "The Nation," the Malian paper "L'Essor," the U.S. paper "New York Times"** and the November issue of **the journal "World Political Materials," the organ of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.** (KCNA)

New Year Greetings of 1976 to Our Readers

Chairman Han Duk Su, Central Standing Committee of Chongryun

Dear readers,

Ringing in an auspicious New Year of 1976, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and all the Korean nationals resident in this country and in my own, extend fervent felicitations to you and, through you, to those friends of ours in various countries that are making devoted efforts for peace, democracy and social progress.

I also express profound thanks to you for your unreserved support to the patriotic activities of Chongryun for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and for the democratic, national rights of Korean residents.

The last year of 1975 was studded with epochal events not only for the Korean people but other peace-loving peoples of the world.

As a result of their long-protracted arduous but heroic struggles, the peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets and liberated their whole lands completely, winning an historic victory; in Laos a true people's government was established.

In Africa, anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggles went on with unabated vigor, resulting in the formation of new national states one after another.

All these developments graphically bespeak that ours is an era of independence.

The Korean people greeted the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea as one of the happiest national holidays in the history of our country. So, the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—were pushed ahead energetically, with the major targets of the grand Six-Year Plan hit successfully: Its accomplishment one year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of gross industrial output.

A journey to China, African and European countries by President Kim Il Sung led to consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and their peoples and a sharp rise in our country's international prestige.

Special note should be made of the fact that our country was admitted to the non-alignment movement as a full member state and a pro-Pyongyang resolution, cosponsored by 43 states adopted at the 30th UNGA with an overwhelming majority vote.

This represented a brilliant victory for the Korean people long engaged in struggles to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, a victory shared with their active supporters, peace-loving peoples of the world.

An undaunted struggle was undertaken by the people in all walks of life in south Korea for democracy and reunification.

At present, south Korean student youths, opposition party leaders, religious leaders and laymen, scholars and journalists are waging unflinching battles in face of the barbarous suppression measures taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique.

Strenuous struggles were launched by Chongryun in accord with the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to expel the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland. It also commemorated its 20th anniversary amidst the fervent congratulations sent from its friends scattered the world over.

Chongryun organized a Japan-wide "march against the provocation of a nuclear war by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, in demand of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland" accompanied by a mass movement to get five million signatures from the Japanese public.

The situation at home and abroad is changing further in favor of the Korean people striving for national reunification, with international solidarity cemented as never before between the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples.

In contrast with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, hell-bent on perpetuating the division of Korea, are declining, further isolated within the world community.

In a bid to find a way out from their present quagmire, they have brought into south Korea large quantities of nuclear arms, becoming mad in maneuvers to provoke a new war, while clamping down upon the popular demands for liberty, democracy and reunification in a fascist way.

The Japanese militarists, active collaborators with the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive policy, are vigorously helping the Pak Jung Hi clique, placing a grave obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, no amount of frantic efforts will enable the U.S. imperialists and their minions to dampen the current movement of the times against imperialism and for freedom and liberation and the firm will of the Korean people to achieve reunification.

Dear readers,

Today, reunifying Korea poses itself as the immediate and foremost question whose solution can not be delayed any longer, since it is the unanimous aspiration and paramount concern of its people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Reunifying our divided country is the greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our Party and people."

Chongryun and all the Korean nationals resident are resolved to devote all the possible energies to the task of ending the national split and accomplishing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, shoulder to shoulder with the people in the homeland, upholding the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

We will strive harder in order to drive the U.S. imperialists, the main stumbling block in the way of Korean reunification, out of south Korea, frustrate the schemings of the Japanese militarists to intensify reinroads into south Korea and turn the present truce into a durable peace.

Active support to the just struggle of the south Korean people is a noble duty of the resident Koreans in Japan. We will do everything within our power to discharge this national duty.

We will also work to cement friendship and solidarity with the world's progressive peoples fighting against the aggressive and war policy by the imperialists led by the U.S. and for peace, democracy, national independent development.

In conclusion, I, believing that all of you, our readers, will continue, in the New Year, to support the patriotic activities of Chongryun as well as the struggle of the Korean people, both aimed at the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, express sincere wishes for greater successes in your sacred work.

January 1, 1976

"Highest Economic Growth in World"

—Foreigners Comment on Fulfilled 6-Yr. Plan—

The working people in the northern half of the Republic, their hearts burning with loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, won a proud, great victory in capturing the height of the Six-Year National Economy Plan ahead of schedule.

This historic victory is, indeed, a brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a demonstration of the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our Party and people who are rallied closely around him with one will and one purpose and vivid proof of the superiority and inexhaustible vitality of the socialist system of our country established by the fatherly leader.

Therefore, the world revolutionary people and friends are raising cheers, hailing the gun report of great victory fired by our people and expressing boundless respect and adoration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led our people to the great victory of today demonstrating the might of Juche Korea to the whole world.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia:

"The working people of new Cambodia deem it a great joy and pride to extend the most heartfelt and emotional felicitations to the Korean people, the heroic working class and valorous cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and working people in all other fields of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dear friends, brothers and beloved comrades-in-arms, who hoisted the flag of victory on the height of the Six-Year Plan by displaying to the full collective heroism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance beneath the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the respected and beloved, great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung"

Watanabe Sahei, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association:

"It was reported that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea carried out the Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy one year and four months ahead of the set time.

"According to the announcement, the gross industrial output value showed an increase of 2.2 times over 1970.

"Such rapid tempo of the growth of production is startling. But it is also amazing, I think, that in industry both the production of the means of production and that of consumer goods have developed at a rapid tempo and agriculture has developed alongside industry, thus ensuring a balanced development of the economy.

"Such economic development is, above all, a fruition of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and is possible because the entire people exerted all their efforts with a burning zeal to fulfil the plan without fail."

The Gambian paper "The Progressive Newspaper":

"All the successes attained in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a precious fruit of the heroic struggle of the Korean working people who are infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader"

Chang Chun-chiao who had visited our country, heading a delegation of the Communist Party of China.

"We received the happy news that the Korean people have already attained with flying colors the grand indices of the Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy ahead of schedule. This is a very auspicious event of the Korean people and its influence has already gone far beyond the boundary of Korea."

Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao Government:

"We are very glad to see that the Korean people have creditably fulfilled the Six-Year Plan, further consolidating the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains.

"This shining success of the fraternal Korean people constitutes a reliable guarantee for the complete victory of the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, at the same time, the best wherewithal of the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, strengthening the socialist forces and defending national independence, democracy and world peace"

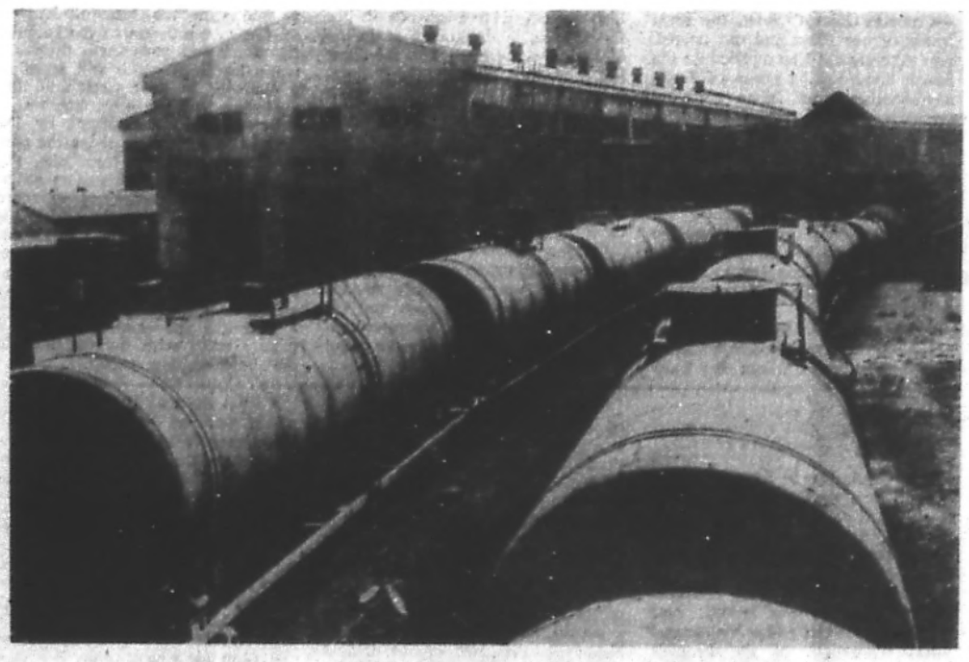
Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party:

"Listening to Comrade Kim Il Sung, we learned the miraculous, very happy news that the working people of Korea have carried out the Six-Year Plan in a short period—four years and eight months.

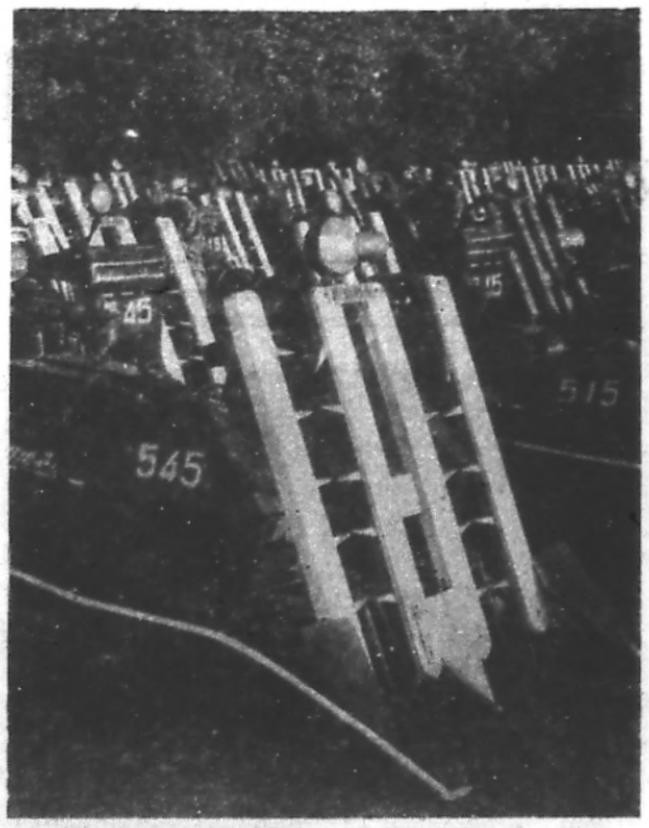
"I extend warm congratulations to you on this great achievement and on your attainment of the highest rate in economic growth in the world today.

"At a time when the capitalist world is undergoing a serious crisis shaking the foundation of the capitalist exploiting system, at a time when many countries feel the shortage of food, the living expenses are daily rising and the masses of the people are suffering in distress and at a time when taxes are increasing and the unemployed are growing in number in many countries, agricultural production is substantially increasing, industry is growing at an annual rate of more than 18 per cent, the prices of consumer goods lowered and taxation has been abolished in socialist Korea.

"This is a brilliant fruit borne of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and the correct and wise leadership of our dear friend Comrade Kim Il Sung." (KCNA)



The Chollima June 4 Rolling Stock Factory turned out tank cars in large numbers.



Seven thousand rice-reapers were produced last year.

New Era in UN History

The United Nations recorded an epochal event last year in its 30 year long history.

Basing himself on a profound analysis of the international balance of forces and the political situation surrounding the UN, President Kim Il Sung, in his speech at an Algiers mass meeting in May last, predicted as follows:

"We are sure that in the future the socialist countries, the third world countries and the world's progressive forces will completely overwhelm the imperialists at the UN and that when discussing the Korean question, they will take a decisive action for the withdrawal of all foreign troops disguised as 'UN forces' in south Korea, as we have been demanding."

The judiciousness of these words foretelling the advent of a new era in the UN history was more clearly confirmed when the 30th UNGA adopted the 43 nation-sponsored resolution by an overwhelming majority vote.

When the 30th UNGA completely shattered the old practice of the U.S. imperialists who arbitrarily cooked up an illegal "resolution" on the Korean question every year at the UN by mobilizing their hand-raising machine for nearly 30 years and adopted a fair resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea for the first time in its history, the progressive forces all over the world raised cheers of joy hailing this victory.

The formal adoption as a UN resolution of the 43 nation-sponsored draft resolution reflecting the will and desire of the Korean people and the aspiration of the world progressive people was, indeed, a great change in the history of the UN as an epochal event historically confirming the end of the "era of arbitrariness" and the "era of the hand-raising machine" of U.S. imperialism in the UN.

This is why the world progressive people say in an excited tone: "A new era has come in the UN history" and "the victory is a great victory of the third world people forging ahead hand in hand with the Korean people."

But, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, giving vent to their vexation at the defeat and openly insulting and challenging the UN outside the UN, raved that "the UN has degenerated," "it is a deplorable fact" and they would "withdraw from the UN."

It is not without reason that the U.S. is raising a hue and cry. The U.S. which had played the "master" at will in the UN has now become a defendant, condemned as a criminal, and the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side has become virtually null and void.

The U.S. aggression on Korea over the last 30 years is linked with a history of its crime of abusing the "flag of the UN" by mobilizing the hand-raising machine in the UN.

The U.S. which occupied south Korea after the Second World War used the "hand-raising machine of the UN" in arbitrarily interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and obstructing Korea's reunification and "legalized" its Korean aggression with it. In 1950 the U.S. troops started a war of aggression in Korea wearing the "UN forces" helmets. Since the Korean Armistice in 1953, too, the U.S. troops have been staying on in south Korea under the UN flag, refusing to quit there.

The U.S. imperialists had arrogantly regarded the UN authority as the "U.S. authority."

But justice is judged by time.

Today when the third world, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and the non-alignment movement are expanding and developing with each passing day, checking the arbitrariness of the imperialists, the "U.S. authority" over the UN has started falling and the old practice of the U.S. in flouting the UN has gone totally bankrupt.

The UN which ushered in a new era will continue to take the road of sound development thanks to the efforts of the progressive forces.

Reflecting the spirit of the times, the Algerian delegate to the UN said: "We have become a militant contingent more firmly united and rallied through the struggle for the victory of the just cause—the Korean question—and this contingent will continue to fight together with the Korean comrades to realize the cause of Korea's reunification."

This is the trend of the times which no force can check.

If the U.S. tries to block the trend of the times, thinking of the past which will never return, it is an anachronistic delusion.

If the U.S. imperialists do not want to sustain a more miserable defeat and precipitate their destruction, they must disband the "UN Command" in south Korea as early as possible and take the U.S. troops out of it in accordance with the just resolution of the UNGA.

International Meets Urge US Troops To Get Out of S. Korea

The voices of the world progressive people demanding that in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and the Korean people be left to reunify their country, are ringing ever more loudly from all parts of the world.

The slogans "U.S. Troops, Get Out of South Korea at Once," "Positive Support to the Three Principles and Five-Point Policy of National Reunification" and "Active Support to the Korean People's Just Struggle for National Reunification" are the most important items contained in the declarations, statements and resolutions adopted at the progressive international meetings on all continents of the globe.

"Considering that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and gravely menace peace and security in Asia, the conference strongly demands the U.S. authorities withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression troops wearing the "UN forces" berets and war materials from south Korea and bitterly denounces Japanese militarism's reinvasion of south Korea." **(the "resolution on Korea" adopted at "the 10th Conference of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers" held in Algiers)**

"We resolutely protest against and condemn the 'two Koreas' plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges which entered a very grave stage after Indochina and their ceaseless machinations to provoke a new war and, together with the world people, strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea under the UN signboard." **(the "declaration" adopted at "the Latin American Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Lima)**

"The withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea is an urgent question whose solution brooks not a moment's delay in the light of Korea's peaceful reunification and peace in Asia and the world.

"Today there is no reason or ground for the foreign troops to stay on in south Korea. The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is a wanton infringement upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty publicly recognized by international law." **(the report to "the International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People in the Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" held in Baghdad)**

"In order to maintain peace in Korea and completely restore the legitimate rights of the Korean people to the reunification, an end should be put, above all, to the outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the foreign troops' illegal presence in the south of the country.

"To perpetuate the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is an infringement upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Korea. This, at the same time, is contradictory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and the principles of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement." **(the report to the World Conference of Lawyers held in Damascus)**

"Asserting that the outside interference in Korea should be definitely terminated and the right of the Korean people to self-determination ensured so that the Korean people may solve their problem by themselves and settle the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way... We demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and an end to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea." **(the "resolution on the Korean question" adopted at the Fourth Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in Algiers)**

"It is necessary to dissolve the 'U.N. Command' and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations." **(the 43 nation-sponsored resolution adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session)**

"We fully support the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his five-point policy of national reunification—removing military confrontation and easing tension between the north and south, materializing many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convening the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organisations in the north and south, instituting the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and entering the U.N. under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo....

"We consider that the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification is part of the anti-imperialist struggle which is being waged on a world-wide scale and it is closely linked with the struggle of the world peace-loving people, particularly with the struggle of the Latin American people for economic independence and complete sovereignty.

"The peoples of Latin American countries respecting the people's self-determination and sovereignty will be a major ally of the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country." **(the "general declaration" adopted at "the Latin American Conference Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held in Lima)**

"U.S. Government, withdraw all the troops and military bases directed against the south Korean people.

"We demand that Korea's reunification be achieved in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23, 1973." **(the "resolution on Korea" adopted at "the Asian Christian Peace Conference")**

"We support the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve independent and peaceful reunification without outside interference in its internal affairs. And we demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag and the replacement of the present Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement for creating a favourable situation in converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." **("the programme" adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima)**

"Considering that Korea's reunification must be achieved in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we ardently appeal to the governments of all countries throughout the world to wage an active struggle for putting an end to the interference of the imperialist powers in the internal affairs of Korea so as to create a favourable atmosphere in letting the Korean people reunify the country by themselves." **(the "resolution" adopted at the 11th Congress of the International Union of Students held in Budapest).**

Above: A view of the platform of "the Latin American Conference Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held in Lima, Peru Below: Its general view

Press Comments

Barbarous Israeli Bombing

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the WPK) on Dec. 6 in a commentary scathingly denounces the Zionists' barbarous bombing of Palestinian refugee camps in the northern and southern parts of Lebanon and Lebanese rural villages.

This brigandish bombing clearly shows the barbarous nature of the Israeli aggressors who permit themselves at any criminal act in pursuance of their aggressive end, the commentary notes, and says: This proves more strikingly that the Zionists are the racist bandits thirsty for the blood of the Arab people.

The recent bombing atrocity of the Israeli aggressors is a vicious criminal act threatening peace and security in the Middle East and an outright challenge to the entire Arab people and world peace-loving people, the commentary remarks.

It says that the military attack of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanon pursued the aggressive purpose of threatening the Arab countries by "strength" and preventing them from supporting the cause of the Palestinian people and deflecting them from the anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli front one by one and destroying them piecemeal in order to stamp out the just cause of the Palestinian people and realise their expansionist ambition against the Arab countries.

The commentary stresses:

It is entirely owing to the support and patronage of U.S. imperialism that the Israeli aggressors are acting arrogantly against the Arab people.

The planes and bombs used by the Israeli aggressors against Lebanon this time were all supplied by the United States.

The commentary quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"If the Middle East problem is to be settled correctly, it is necessary, above all, to put an end to the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists in this area, force the Israeli aggressors out of all the occupied Arab territory and completely restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The commentary points out:

If the Zionists persist in their aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab people, refusing to withdraw from the Arab land they have occupied, they will pay dearly for their crimes.

The Israeli aggressors must stop running riot, looking straight at the reality.

Iraq Nationalizes Oil Co.

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 13 in a commentator's article warmly hails the measure taken by the Iraqi Government for nationalizing all the remaining foreign oil monopoly assets in the "Basra Petroleum Company" as a just one for the independent development of the country.

The commentator says:

The Iraqi Government's measure of nationalizing all the remaining foreign oil monopoly assets is an entirely just one reflecting the desire and aspiration of the Iraqi people to build a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent country by seizing the natural resources of the country in their hands and rationally developing and utilizing them with their own efforts in conformity with the national interests. It is a courageous and bold action for finally pulling down the foothold of the imperialists for domination and plunder.

The measure of the Iraqi Government is one more big victory won in the struggle of the Iraqi people for consolidating their national independence and achieving the independent development of the country. This, at the same time, constitutes a heavy blow at the imperialists who, after infiltrating into the economy of Iraq, had been engrossed in exploitation and extortion.

The commentator points to the fact that the Iraqi people under the correct leadership of President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr have waged a vigorous struggle for smashing the repeated subversive manoeuvres of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries and safeguarding the gains of the revolution and for eliminating the aftermath of the colonial rule and building an independent national economy and national culture, and pays tribute to the struggle of the Iraqi people.

Noting that the recent nationalization measure of the Iraqi Government demonstrated the unshakable determination and will of the Iraqi people to carry the cause of national liberation to completion, the commentator stresses: This is a great encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are struggling against all forms of exploitation and plunder, aggression and intervention, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and a big contribution to promoting the third world countries' anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

The commentator expresses the conviction that the struggle of the Iraqi people for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism will certainly bear a fine fruit. (KCNA)

Economic Crisis Looms for S. Korea: US Institute Discloses

189 Billion Dollars Committed by US

The Washington-based Institute for International Policy on Dec. 7 published a report "Economic Crisis Looms for South Korea", prepared by Harvard specialist Jim Morrel. The report was widely covered by mass media in many countries as a shocking revelation of the unsuccess story. Its highlights are reproduced now for the interested readers. ....Ed.

South Korea is headed for default on her debts abroad and economic chaos at home, if current confidential estimates being circulated at the State and Treasury departments can be believed. The implications of the unpublished reports for American policy are equally alarming.

The new data—final estimates for 1975 and 1976—discredit previous assessments by Treasury, AID officials, World Bank and the Korean government that that country is about to "turn the corner" on its economic problems. Figures coming into government offices now indicate that the Korean balance of payments crisis is chronic. Massive foreign aid—estimated at $1 billion—will be needed for years to come.

This crisis poses a major problem for the Ford Administration, and the American people, who have already committed $189 billion to South Korean survival. If the Administration chooses to go to the rescue of the Koreans, that aid request will run head on into the new Human Rights Amendment just passed by Congress. Aid to the repressive Park government will not pass easily.

S. Korean Crisis—How?

For two years, South Korea has been caught between rising costs for her vital imports—mainly oil and raw materials—and declining foreign markets for her exports. The result has been $4 billion in trade deficits during the 1974-1975 period. The trade deficits have led to massive borrowing by the Koreans on the assumption that their problems were temporary. In the last three years, Korea has borrowed almost $4 billion net from overseas sources.

This year South Korea's external borrowing increased by 96% over the previous year. Although U.S. officials are not talking about it publicly, this phenomenal increase in South Korean foreign debt has become "a very real worry" within the State and Treasury bureaucracies. The debt outstanding has shot up from $3.3 billion in 1973 to $5.9 billion in 1975. The nature of the debt and Korea's ability to pay is also a matter of concern.

Some $2.2 billion is high-interest, short-term debt outstanding in credits from traders, suppliers, and banks. This short-term level is twice that of Korean net reserves—now at $1.1 billion—and U.S. government analysts consider it "extremely high." Payments of principal and interest on short and long term debt together will run over $1 billion in 1975 alone, and American banks have refused to extend any more long term credit to South Korea.

Even more serious is a confidential estimate by an International Monetary Fund mission led by Joachim Ahrensdorf which visited South Korea from July 26 to August 9, 1975. Whereas most analysts have projected a significant easing of pressure on the Korean balance of payments in 1976, the IMF mission forecasts a continuing deficit at the $2 billion level "for the next few years." This first official estimate that large Korean deficits are becoming chronic means that the bulk of future borrowing—just as in the past three years—will go to cover merchandise trade deficits and rising debt service payments rather than capital projects. If accurate, the new reports spell disaster for Korea, or massive aid from the United States.

Economic 'Miracle' Dissolves

The basic structural features of South Korea's export-oriented industry leave it exceptionally exposed to severe deterioration in terms of trade. Her high dependence upon imported raw materials and intermediate products make Korea vulnerable even among non-oil developing countries. Figures from the International Monetary Fund show a 4% deterioration in terms of trade of all non-oil developing nations in 1974, compared to Korea's 18.5% drop. The South Koreans have to run faster just to stay in place.

To finance the growing deficit and debt service, U.S. government working papers estimate that even assuming future real export growth of 15% a year South Korea will require a gross capital inflow of $14 billion over the period 1976-1980. This is a large amount of capital to mobilize over the next five years, and some U.S. government analysts doubt that South Korea can raise it. Private direct investment on the scale required is out of the question. Paring down imports will only translate into an equal or greater sacrifice of exports, and no improvement in South Korea's trade balance.

Development of Problem—Balance Of Payments

Korean balance of payments suffered the impact of the twin shocks of sharply increased world prices for the fuel, food and raw material Korean industries must import and the deep recession in the U.S. and Japanese markets. The current account deficit widened from $309 million in 1973 to $1.8 billion in 1974 and official U.S. estimates peg the 1975 deficit at a record $2.2 billion.

While the sudden twin shock of declining purchasing power and stagnating exports understandably placed severe pressure on the 1974 balance of payments, it is the further slide in 1975 from a $ 1.8 billion to a $ 2.2 billion deficit that raises the most serious questions about South Korea's capacity to control its swelling debt burden. For while South Korea's terms of trade dropped 18.5% from 1973 to 1974 (93.6 to 76.2, 1970=100), no such sharp deterioration in the terms of trade is expected this year, yet external borrowing has increased this year by 96% over 1974. The near-exhaustion of traditional credit sources is illustrated by the extreme reluctance of the traditional foreign commercial capital sources—Chase Manhattan, First National City, Morgan Guaranty, and a score of other international banks—to come to South Korea's rescue with a relatively small $200 million balance of payment support loan sought by the South Korean government in late 1974. "Basically, we felt the Korean balance-of-payments problem was of such a magnitude that the Government had to take certain measures" before banks could supply major support, said Morgan Guaranty Executive Vice-President Lewis Preston in explaining his bank's initial decision to withdraw from the syndicate. Morgan Guaranty is one of South Korea's major supporters. Only after months of what the Far Eastern Economic Review termed "scrambling," the loan was concluded in March 1975 with the following major participants:

First National City Bank	$25 million
Chase Manhattan	25 million
First Nat'l Bank of Chicago	25 million
Bank of America	25 million
Others (20 banks)	100 million
TOTAL	200 million

Interest was set at two percentage points above the London Interbank rate—tough compared with what was available a year and a half ago.

While this was only one loan among many, the total South Korean borrowing program over the past two years has involved "some pretty fancy financial footwork," in the words of one U.S. official in Seoul quoted in Business Week. Sensing hard times ahead, the Korean strategy has been to exhaust the high interest commercial market before turning to last-resort sources such as the IMF and World Bank. As a result, interest payments on long term debt in 1975 will reach $350 million—twice the 1974 level.

Short-Term Projection

Balance of payments difficulties have thus forced South Korea into heavy foreign borrowing which has severely strained its debt-service capability and has increased skepticism about the country's creditworthiness among its traditional private lenders. World Bank, IMF and U.S. government analysts are in agreement that after relying on short-term borrowing to cover its average $2 billion current account deficits over the last two years, South Korea must look to expanded export earnings to improve its balance of payment position in 1976. "Our concern now is recovery in our main export markets," a Korea Trade Promotion Corporation official concurs.

There is no assurance that such recovery will occur. Tidings from Japan are especially dismal:

—A just-released Sanwa Bank reports puts the Japanese growth rate March 1975-March 1976 at only 0.4%, lower than the Japanese government projection of over 2%.

—August 1975 Japanese imports from the Asian region were down 21.6% from a year ago. September imports were down 5.7% from a year ago.

—The Far Eastern Economic Review warns, "Asian countries, many heavily dependent on exports, cannot expect any sharply rising Japanese purchases to pull them out of recession. Increased demand for their products will have to come largely from the U.S."

But the U.S. market is still struggling to recover from recession. The U.S. Commerce Department's Index of Leading Indicators for September slipped by 0.9% tending to support those forecasters who believe that the current economic upswing in the U.S. will run out of steam next spring. Plywood exports to the U.S. fell from $ 20.3 million in November 1973 to $7.1 million November 1974 as U.S. housing weakened. Textile sales in the U.S. market are held down by a voluntary sales restraint agreement concluded between South Korea and the U.S. in 1971.

As for Western Europe, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.) does not envisage a significant upturn in economic activity until the forth quarter of next year. The Common Market has imposed severe quotas on Japanese textile and clothing exports. So uncertain are South Korea's export prospects that worried U.S. government analysts in Washington have requested embassy reports of export letters of credit openings on a month-by-month basis.

The current trends extended projection prepared as an alternative by the Institute, leaves an approximate $1 billion capital shortfall in 1976 after currently envisaged new availabilities are exhausted. This is too large a sum to be raised on the short-term market. Either South Korea's debt will have to be renegotiated—disastrous to her future credit rating—or the country will have to get an emergency infusion of quick-disbursing concessional commitments on a scale not now projected by any of South Korea's traditional bilateral or multilateral sources.

Long-Term Projection

Peering further into the future, U.S. government analysts estimate South Korea's gross foreign capital requirements to cover the current account deficit and debt service at between $11.4 billion and $14.3 billion over the five-year period 1976-1980, with $ 14.3 billion seen as the more likely figure. This is an optimistic prediction. It uses the official Korean Five-Year Plan's projection of a 15% real growth in exports, and assumes alternate projections of 10% and 13% real import growth. Even so, the analysts question whether such large sums can be raised on favorable terms. They wonder out loud whether South Korea's projected needs of new capital over the next years may outdistance its availability. Most significantly they predict that South Korea will require increased levels of official assistance. They put no dollar figure on this prediction; we may be assured only that it will be substantial.

Another less sanguine if not necessarily less realistic possibility overlooked by the official analysts is simple extrapolation of today's sluggish 6% export growth rate ahead to 1980. Unless South Korea's export demand picture improves the country is headed for an unmanageable debt crisis.

Debts and Dependence

In brief, South Korea's pattern of export-oriented growth fueled by foreign capital, the source of her past prosperity, is also the source of her present malaise. Foreign capital financed 45% of investment in the first two five-year plans.

Nevertheless, the basic structural features of South Korea's export-oriented industry concentrated in the light manufacturing sector—high dependence on imported raw materials, energy and intermediate products and low value-added component—leave it relatively little room to maneuver when terms of trade deteriorate.

South Korea can do little here. Her textile industry spins and weaves imported cotton; her steel mills and shipyards work on imported ore and scrap iron; her saw-mills process imported lumber; her electronics industry assembles imported components. All her industries run on imported energy. Buoyant export markets could absorb the passthrough of higher imported factor costs; today's recession-bound markets cannot. The twin blows of falling terms of trade and export depression leave the South Korean economy with diminishing capacity to earn the foreign exchange needed to service the country's growing external debt burden. Yet the South Korean government is obligated under the 1972 Foreign Capital Inducement Law to guarantee repayment of all previously approved foreign borrowing and investment—some 90% of the total. As the situation escapes the South Korean government's control, Koreans may wryly recall an old Chinese saying:

He has so many lice that he doesn't itch anymore;
He has so many debts that he doesn't worry anymore.

External Aid; US Responsibility?

Should the South Koreans ever reach the point where they give up worrying, then the real headaches for Washington begin. Formally the South Korean government is guarantor of the South Korean debt. Implicitly, the American government is guarantor of the whole South Korean government, lock, stock and barrel. Since 1946 the U.S. has spent or incurred obligations of about $189 billion relating to Korea, more than for any other country except Vietnam (see Table I).

Table I
Official U.S. Expenditures on Korea, 1946-1976
(Fiscal years; millions of current dollars)

I. Korean War	
A. Original war cost	54,000
B. Total est. veterans benefits	99,000
C. Total est. interest payments	11,000
Estimated ultimate total	164,000
II. U.S. troops in Korea, 1953-1974	10,300
III. Payments to Korean troops in Vietnam war (est.)	
A. 1966-71	1,418
B. 1972	168
C. 1973	124
Total	1,710
IV. Military assistance and credit sales	
A. Total 1946-1973	6,040
B. 1974 actual	170
C. 1975 estimate	150
D. 1976 proposed	200
Total	6,560
V. Economic assistance—loans and grants	
A. AID, PL-480, Peace Corps	
1. Total 1946-1973	5,430
2. 1974 actual	38
3. 1975 estimate	103
4. 1976 proposed	163
B. Export-Import Bank (active credits, July 1975)	380
C. All other bilateral (net)	78
D. Through IFIs	320
Total	6,512
GRAND TOTAL	189,082

These spending levels indicate the extent of U.S. official "investment" in Korea. For fiscal 1976 the administration is requesting $200 million in military assistance and credit sales and $163 million in economic assistance, including $158 million in PL 480. These totals are small compared to South Korea's projected capital needs of $3 billion a year, a substantial part of which will have to come as official assistance to avoid the debt crisis discussed above.

IMF

Most important of the stopgap measures ought to be the IMF, the agency created at Bretton Woods to help nations over international payments crises. So far, however, the prospects of significant IMF support are not great. South Korea has a small quota of 80 million special drawing rights ($95.3 million) in the IMF General Account, and has received only SDR 20 million ($23.8 million) under the Special Drawing Account. Total South Korean drawing on the Oil Facility reached $188 million in August, 1975, IMF returns show, an amount $5 million short of South Korea's current allocation.

In early August the Ahrensdorf mission to South Korea concluded a Standby Agreement running from July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, which will make available the second credit tranche of SDR 20 million, although the IMF is dragging its feet on the SDR 112 million ($136 million) Extended Fund Facility requested by South Korea. The new draft standby further envisages $2 billion in 1-15 year non-bank borrowing over the period.

In return, South Korea reluctantly agreed to an IMF austerity program which would force Korean planners to moderate their vigorous expansionary internal policies, cut government spending on domestic programs, and ease the few remaining restrictions on foreign investment. The South Korean planners are extremely reluctant to run the risk of exacerbating domestic recession and unemployment as the price for a balanced budget and improved balance of payments. February 1975 negotiations with the IMF broke down over the Korean unwillingness to abandon their vigorous contracyclical fiscal measures. Even now, President Park's budget bill for fiscal 1976 submitted October 3, 1975, doubles military spending from this year's $735 million; overall the budget is 28 per cent larger than the current one and earmarks more than $1 billion for development of the petrochemical industry and $675 million for raising the salaries and pensions of government officials, the New York Times reported. There are some financial analysts in the U.S. government who question whether such levels of military spending conflict with the purposes of development lending and prudent balance of payment management.

If implemented, the immediate effect of the IMF Standby Agreement will be to aggravate recession and unemployment in the highly geared South Korean economy, threaten the interests of domestic industry and agriculture, significantly reduce the personal income of all but civil servants and the elite, and feed social unrest. In brief, the price is high, and despite formal conclusion of the Standby Agreement some U.S. government analysts doubt that Park is willing to pay it. And he is not alone. While U.S. officials publicly continue to urge South Korea to maintain tight monetary and fiscal policies, reverse its expansionary policies and reduce its balance of payments deficit, such a draconian solution may provoke major social upheaval and so threaten the larger U.S. strategic interest in maintaining the uneasy status quo on the Korean peninsula. Thus the standard IMF recipe may not apply to the volatile Korean situation.

World Bank

In 1975 South Korea borrowed heavily from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—$352.5 million, a 400% leap from 1974. The 1975 borrowing figure accounted for 41% of all IBRD loans to South Korea. In considering appropriate levels of future IFI support for South Korea, some U.S. government analysts question whether South Korea should receive such a large share of the available capital. During the past World Bank fiscal year (July 1974-June 1975) South Korea received $297.5 million from the IBRD, second only to Indonesia in Asia ($332 million) and highest on a per capita basis ($8.80 per capita for Korea, $2.60 for Indonesia), according to the World Bank 1975 annual report. Other U.S. officials, however, invoke the theory of "rewarding the winners": South Korea has used loans effectively in the past and so should have first claim on new availabilities. In the Institute's judgment, political priorities are likely to resolve this debate in favor of U.S. support of greater World Bank lending to South Korea. A recent Asian precedent is the unsuccessful International Development Association credit to South Vietnam, which was defeated by the opposition of West European delegations at a Paris conference in October 1974. (The IDA is the World Bank's soft loan window.)

However, World Bank loans are of limited usefulness in combating a balance-of-payment crisis. They are project loans to finance new capital goods imports; they cannot be diverted to offset other parts of the import bill. Some IBRD projects in South Korea, e.g. agricultural investment, are import-substituting, and as they come into operation they will help relieve the crisis. Overall the total expected level of $300 to $500 million annual IBRD loans, while substantial, will be insufficient to pull South Korea through.

ADB and Other

In 1974-1975 South Korea's borrowing from the Asian Development Bank increased by $150 million, or 40% of all ADB loans to South Korea which is the largest single borrower from this institution:

MAIN RECIPIENTS OF ADB LOANS
(As of December 31, 1974; millions of dollars)

South Korea	336
Philippines	242
Pakistan	238
Malaysia	204

(Source: House Foreign Operations Subcommittee hearings, 94th Cong., First session, part 1, pg. 778.)

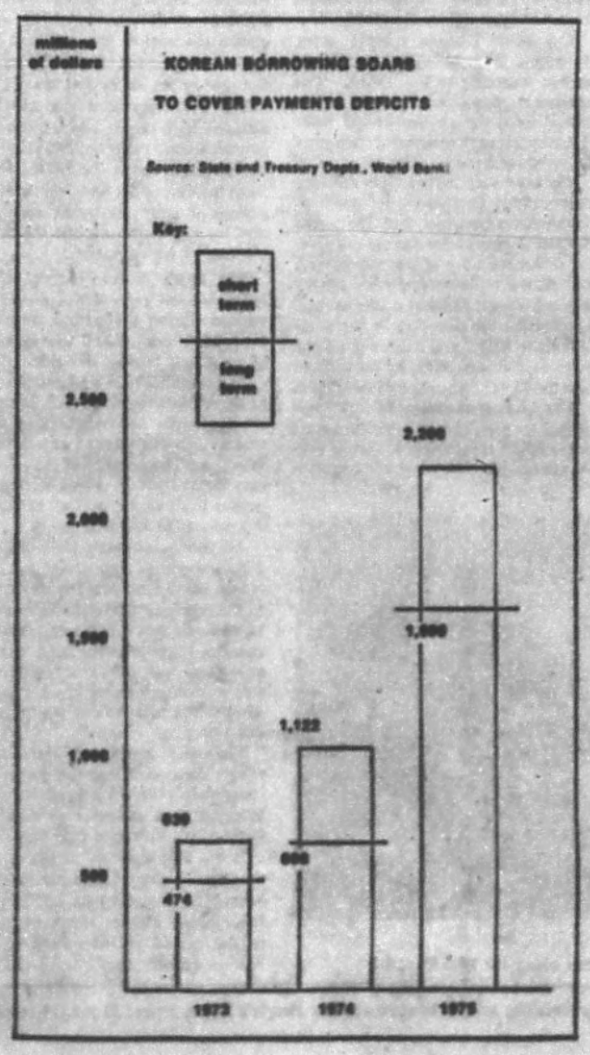
The ADB has two projects in the pipeline totaling $54 million. The International Finance Corporation has extended $40.7 million in credits. The United Nations Development Program has contributed $25.2 million, and other UN programs $9.0 million. While a complete accounting of future IFI support of South Korea is difficult to project at this time, the IMF's target of $2 billion in non-bank borrowing by July 1976 is well beyond the reach of all the IFIs put together, even in the unlikely event of complete South Korean compliance with the IMF Standby Agreement.

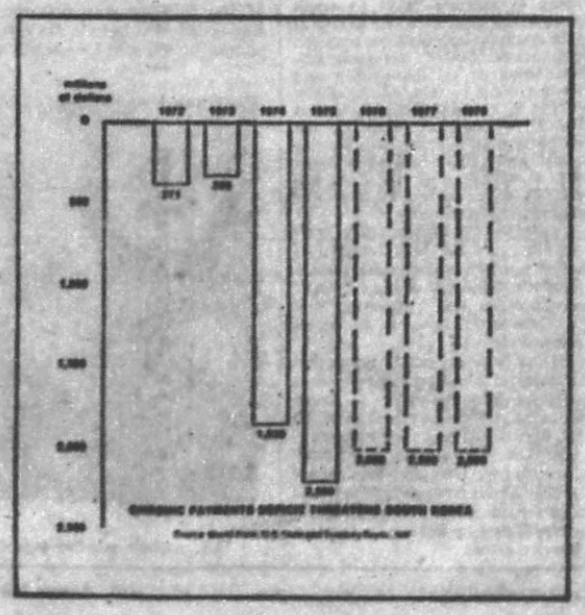
Other Bilateral Aid

In brief, third country bilateral aid ran at the $200 million level in the years 1972-1974, dropped to $100 million 1975, and holds out no promise of suddenly multiplying to a level sufficient to cover South Korea's projected foreign exchange shortfall given currently projected new availabilities of other capital.

US Bilateral Aid: Overall Assessment

Given the limited size of currently proposed FY 76 assistance, persistence of current two-year economic trends in South Korea will create the need for as high as $1 billion in supplemental U.S. bilateral assistance in FY 76 which Congress will be most reluctant to approve.

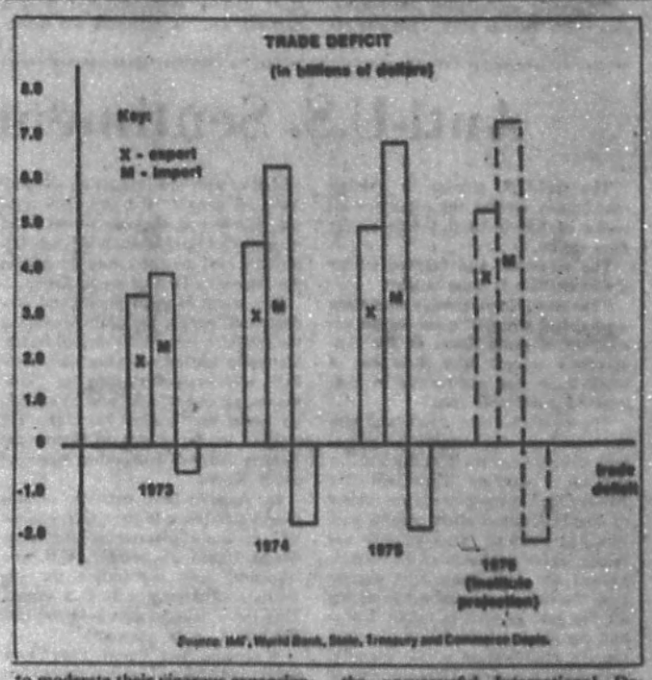




THE BIG LOSERS
(if South Korea defaults)

	Amount of loans outstanding	Korea loans as % of bank's total outstanding loans
U.S.*		
Chase Manhattan	298.4	1.2
First National City Bank	272.8	0.8
Manhattan Trust	257.4	1.6
Bankers Trust	226.6	2.6
Chemical Bank	126	1.0
Fidelity of Phila.	61.1	3.2
Girard Bank	30.0	1.5
Irving Trust	36.4	1.4
58 other banks	991.3	—
Subtotal	(2,300)	
Japanese		
Bank of Tokyo	53.7	less than 1.0
Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank	37.3	less than 1.0
Fuji Bank	17.8	less than 1.0
Sanwa Bank	11.0	less than 1.0
Other Japanese banks	35.7	—
Subtotal	(155.5)	
All other private bank loans (chiefly Canadian, British, West German)	344.5	
TOTAL	2,800	

Source: New York Times, November 21, 1975.
*Note: U.S. banks have made 83.5% of total commercial loans to South Korea.



S. Korean Students Will Win

In November last year Seoul students planned a massive uprising against the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors under the slogan "freedom, justice, independence, peace and reunification."

This shows that the hatred and wrath of the south Korean student youths and people against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are surging high and this long pent-up resentment is aboil like a lava to explode into a struggle.

The south Korean student youths have been fighting unyieldingly in the teeth of the harsh fascist terrorism of the Pak Jung Hi clique. This demonstrates their staunch will and at the same time clearly proves that no force can hold in check the just struggle of the student youths and people for freedom, democracy and national reunification and that the harsher the enemy's fascist suppression, the stauncher the struggle of the people and student youths against it.

The south Korean people and student youths have waged an undaunted struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people said:

"Wherever exploitation and oppression exist, there is always popular resistance. It is inevitable that the south Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."

The Pak Jung Hi clique is openly committing all sorts of treacherous acts and intensifying the fascist tyranny seeking its personal glory and wealth. Under such condition it is natural that the south Korean student youths should fight against it. To fight it is the inviolable right of the south Korean student youths.

The present miserable social position of the south Korean student youths who are totally deprived of rights vividly shows that man, a social being whose life is independence, is as good as dead if he has no political right and that the bright future of the south Korean student youths is unthinkable as long as the country is divided and the sovereignty of the nation is trampled underfoot.

Therefore, they are courageously rising in the struggle like immortals under the slogan of freedom, justice, independence, peace and reunification even under the rigorous conditions, fearing neither bayonet nor prison.

Their struggle is a righteous one for putting an end to the lot of oppressed and maltreated slaves and shaping their destiny independently; it is a patriotic one for restoring the downtrodden dignity and sovereignty of the nation and achieving national reunification.

With nothing can the Pak Jung Hi clique hold in check their onward movement for the realization of a just cause or put down their ardent desire to become the master of their destiny.

The fascist dictatorship going against the times can not exist long.

Victory is in store for the south Korean student youths and people who are fighting for the realization of their just cause.

Support Expressed

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The south Korean student youths who declared a decisive battle against the fascist dictatorship, convinced of the justness of their cause, will neither step back on the road of struggle before they hoist the flag of democracy and national reunification on the enemy's citadel nor leave the oppressors to go scotfree.

So said the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee in a statement issued on December 13 in support of the south Korean student youths' struggle.

According to a report, on November 19 progressive students of Seoul University and other universities and colleges in Seoul boldly planned the "anti-government allout uprising" against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and waged a courageous struggle scattering thousands of anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-fascist leaflets headlined "Let Us Raise Higher the Flag of Democracy, Nation and Reunification."

The statement declared:

We will positively support and encourage with might and main the just struggle of the south Korean student youths against fascism and for democracy and national reunification from the stand of sharing responsibility at all times.

It is entirely righteous that the progressive student youths of south Korea have taken the road of struggle, feeling that it would be better to die fighting than to live as slaves. This is their inviolable sacred right.

The statement sharply denounced the outrage of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who are suppressing the righteous struggle of the south Korean student youths at the point of the bayonet, branding it as the most vicious challenge of fascism and treachery to democracy and patriotism.

Rodong Sinmun: U.S.-Japan Military Tieup

"Joint Command"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in a commentary Dec.11 branded a "new consultative body" for U.S.-Japan "defence cooperation" reported to be knocked into shape formally in January this year as a "U.S.-Japan joint command" for the U.S. imperialists' new war of aggression in Korea. This, it added, is indicative that the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" for herding the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan into a new war of aggression in Korea by the U.S. imperialists is being perfected.

The commentary said:

The U.S. imperialists who confirmed and declared the "Pacific Doctrine" as a new policy of aggression against the Asian people are directing the spearhead of aggression to Northeast Asia, to Korea in particular, and further tightening the military compact with the Japanese reactionaries to start a new war in Korea.

Through the formation of the "U.S.-Japan joint command" the Japanese reactionaries intend to realize their ambition for overseas expansion by letting the bases in Japan to be used in the U.S. imperialists' criminal war of aggression against the Korean people and offering even Japanese youths and middle-aged as a scapegoat.

Such move of the Japanese reactionaries strips naked their true color as stooges who are zealously following U.S. imperialism and helping it in aggression.

The commentary further said:

To set up the "U.S.-Japan joint command" is to further reinforce the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military system of aggression" for the provocation of a war in Korea.

The U.S. troops in south Korea have already reshaped the operational command system and the control over the south Korean puppet army has been tightened. Under such condition the formation of the "U.S.-Japan joint command" system means the perfection of an operational command system under which the U.S. troops in the Far East, the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the south Korean puppet army will act on orders of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the danger of war in Korea is steadily growing owing to the reorganisation of such operational command system and military exercises conducted in a simulated war of aggression in Korea by the U.S. troops and the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan, the commentary continued:

This shows that they are taking the road of aggression, interference and war while paying lip-service to "peace" and "detente" in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are actively drawing the Japanese reactionaries into their manoeuvres to unleash a war of aggression in Korea. This proves their efforts to make an effective use of Japan as a major "pillar" in realising the "Pacific Doctrine," a new policy of aggression against the Asian people. In this way the U.S. imperialists are further encouraging the ambition of the Japanese militarists for overseas expansion and paving the road of military aggression for them.

"Vital to Japan's Security"

Japanese Prime Minister Miki raved that as the Korean Peninsula is like a "dagger" pointed at the heart of Japan, "the security of south Korea is vital to the security of Japan" and he opposes the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and Foreign Minister Miyazawa babbled again that Japan will allow the U.S. troops to use bases in Japan freely in case a war breaks out in Korea. Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 14, in a commentary bitterly branded these utterances as an open revelation of their aggressive design.

The commentary noted:

Such utterances of the Japanese authorities nakedly reveal the belligerent, aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists who are actively vindicating and helping U.S. imperialism in its criminal manoeuvres to start a new war in Korea and their plan to directly participate in the U.S. imperialists' war acts against the Korean people. This is a vicious move to obstruct Korea's reunification and create "two Koreas" by encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which is undergoing a fatal crisis, utterly isolated within and without, and more zealously instigating it to the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and the manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split and unleash a new war.

Such demeanour of the Japanese reactionaries is an expression of their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is also a challenge to the entire Korean people, the world peaceloving people and world public opinion demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the early realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The jargon of Miki who, misrepresenting the actual state of affairs, raved that the Korean Peninsula is like a "dagger" pointed at the heart of Japan is nothing but a disclosure of Japan's wicked design to protect its economic concessions in south Korea and, furthermore, restore the old position of colonial ruler there by participating in a war, in case the U.S. imperialists ignite it in Korea, under the preposterous pretext that Japan is responsible for "ensuring" "security" of the south Korean puppets, the commentary noted.

It went on:

This clearly shows that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are working round the clock to strengthen the U.S.-Japan military collusion synchronizing with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression at East Asia, especially at Korea, to patch up their totally crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia.

"For Equilibrium"

The commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific raved on Dec. 10 that "the U.S. forces should remain in south Korea even after the completion of the modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and on the same day a "mission of U.S. Congressmen" in a "report" presented to the Congress after its Japanese and south Korean trip claimed that the U.S. forces should not be pulled back from south Korea as it would upset "equilibrium."

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 13, said:

An endless stream of this jabberwocky was let loose shortly after Ford, boss of U.S. imperialism, blustered in his "Pacific Doctrine" that "the U.S. forces would never pull out of the Pacific region." This reveals the black-hearted intention of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate their military presence in south Korea.

It continued:

The U.S. imperialists have justified the presence of their forces in south Korea with U.N. "resolution." Now that the resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea was adopted at the United Nations, they should withdraw their forces from south Korea in accordance with the resolution. Even judging from their assertion, this is their due obligation.

Now the U.S. imperialists are telling a cock-and-bull story revealing their ulterior design to remain in south Korea indefinitely. Why?

This is intended to carry on their manoeuvres of aggression and war hanging on in south Korea.

This is clearly borne out by the fact that the U.S. imperialists never open their mouths without crying that they "would not withdraw" their forces and keep supplying the Pak Jung Hi clique with weapons and military equipment under the pretext of stepping up the "modernization" of the puppet army and maintaining "equilibrium," overriding the U.N. General Assembly resolution on the Korean question and abetting the puppets to reckless war provocation rackets. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Anti-U.S. Sentiments Mount

The anti-U.S. struggle is gaining momentum among the people of all walks of life in south Korea as the days go by.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The south Korean people must wage a persistent struggle to oppose the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops, drive them out of south Korea and put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule."

The south Korean youth and students and people are waging a persistent struggle against fascism and for democracy shouting "Down with the Pak regime," a colonial puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists. Along with this just patriotic struggle, they are raising higher the flames of the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the vicious colonial rulers seizing all the real powers of south Korea and the chief outside forces obstructing the reunification of the country.

In April last, over 2,000 students of Seoul University waged a large-scale anti-U.S. struggle after staging an anti-"government" demonstration shouting: "Abolish the revitalized constitution" and "Expel and punish the author of the torture policy."

The students marched like raging billows to the U.S. 8th army command in south Korea braving the harsh fascist suppression by the enemy and staged an anti-U.S. demonstration. They resolutely denounced the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are instigating the Pak Jung Hi gang to the suppression of the people and the war provocation manoeuvres and demanded an immediate end to their interference in the internal affairs of south Korea.

The south Korean youth and students and people are actively waging the anti-U.S. struggle in various forms, scattering leaflets carrying such anti-U.S., anti-puppet slogans as "U.S. troops, get out at once" and "Yankees, go home and traitor Pak Jung Hi, resign" in the streets of Seoul, the Kimpo Airport and other parts of south Korea.

In August last, patriotic youths telephoned twice to the "U.S. embassy" in Seoul threatening that they would "finish off Sneider, U.S. ambassador" and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops. This bold struggle struck terror into the hearts of the gangsters.

According to a report from Seoul, numerous copies of leaflets demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops were scattered on the night of November 10 last year in different parts of Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, where a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops is entrenched.

The leaflets referred to the adoption of the 43-nation draft resolution by an overwhelming vote at the First Committee of the 30th U.N. General Assembly and said: "U.S. troops, go home at once! We hate you!"

The leaflets also called upon the soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army: "Demand that you be sent home in accordance with the resolution of the First Committee of the 30th U.N. General Assembly!"

U.S. soldiers picked them up on the street and talked in whispers among themselves and U.S. officers ran about with bloodshot eyes, collecting the leaflets.

At the same time, the south Korean people are ceaselessly waging a courageous and active struggle to smash the criminal war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In October last patriotic people blew up the oil pipeline of the U.S. troops near Yongdong-up, Yongdong county, North Chungchong Province. This bold anti-U.S. struggle sent shivers down the spines of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters frantic in war provocation manoeuvres.

A slogan reading "U.S. Imperialists, Take Away the Pipeline. People Oppose the Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi to Provoke a War of Aggression against the North" was found near the place where the pipeline was exploded. This clearly showed the blast of the pipeline was an organized anti-U.S. struggle of south Korean patriots.

Some time ago, in Kunsan of North Cholla Province, five workers threw three U.S. GIs on the rampage in the street into a ditch. In the areas of Uijongbu, Yangju, Pochon and Paju, Kyonggi Province, where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are massed, south Korean inhabitants are ceaselessly cutting off the "telephone lines for military operation" and obstructing the traffic of military trains. These bold acts dealing blows to and causing a confusion in the enemy's new war provocation manoeuvres are only a few instances of the active struggle waged by the south Korean people.

The ever mounting anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people is spreading even in the puppet army.

A puppet army soldier recently wrote in his notes:

"I must decisively break away from the criminal road, service in the 'ROK army' which forces me to be cannon fodder with a rifle given by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in my hand. For this, I must turn a gun on the enemy. Levelling guns at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique—this is the only way to serve the country and the nation, the only road to be followed by us 'ROK army' officers and men."

The vigorous anti-U.S. struggle being waged by the south Korean people today is a logical result of the 30-year long colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression.

The anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people will be further strengthened as long as south Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and the criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres become unscrupulous.

A U.S. strategic bomber "B-52" takes off on Nov. 23 from the Kadena A.F.B. in Okinawa. A planned blitzkrieg on the north calls for a saturation bombing by "B-52s."

Kim Dae Jung Gets 1-Yr. Rap

In a bid to make him politically dead and emasculate the movement for democracy and reunification, the puppet Seoul district court sentenced on Dec. 13 Kim Dae Jung to a one-year prison term on groundless charges of "election law" violations in 1967 and 1971.

Evident in the hearings was the utter lack of any fair and legal procedures required of an trial.

With even his inalienable rights due defendant forfeited, he was denied any opportunity to plead innocent and the defense counsel was not given time for the oral arguments and to produce evidence, and no defense witnesses made available.

The guilty verdict was pronounced unilaterally by the puppet judge.

The 1971 "presidential and parliamentary elections" were totally fraudulent ones, not worthy of the name of elections, that the Pak clique staged to seize all powers and justify such political terrors and swindle as are now rampant in south Korea.

It is not Kim but Pak that should be convicted of election irregularities. In the elections the Pak clique sent many threatening letters to Kim, which said "You shall die if you do not retire from politics."

Kim was kidnaped on August 8, 1973 by the notorious KCIA agents in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo, Japan. The Pak clique kept him under house arrest nearly 10 months under the strict surveillance of KCIA agents and police.

No "KCIA" official has been indicted on charges of kidnaping him in flagrant violation of in ternational law or Japanese law.

The trial farce is part of the manoeuvre of the Pak clique to prop up the tottering "revitalized system", perpetuate the dictatorship and avoid the final doomsday.

This atrocity is a never-to-be-condoned crime against justice and democracy and constitutes an undisguised challenge to the south Korean people. It also represents an insult to the public opinion which are demanding the fair solution of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" and the respect of human rights.

Thus, all the facts clearly prove that the traitor Pak must be tried for distorting the facts and disregarding international law.

No matter how ruthlessly the Pak clique may suppress the south Korean people, the struggle will continue undauntedly with increasing energy against fascism and for democracy.

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A protest rally was held on Dec. 13 in Tokyo, Japan, denouncing the illegal decision. Participants were representatives from over 30 progressive organizations and people in various walks of life. The rally heard a statement issued for delivery which condemned the atrocious sentence and flayed the attitude of the Japanese Government who failed to keep its promise to solve the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" to the Japanese people's satisfaction.

Many protest statements also came from progressive political parties and social organizations.

Kim Dae Jung points his finger at a puppet judge in the Seoul district court, Dec. 13, protesting against the unwarranted sentence.

Chongryun Protests

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denounced the ruling by the puppet Seoul court against Kim Dae Jung as unpardonable criminal act against the south Korean patriotic people struggling for democracy and national reunification and branded it a challenge to the world people who love peace and justice.

This condemnation came in a statement issued on Dec. 13 by its International Bureau Director Yun Sang Chol.

He expressed national indignation at the new outrage committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique to bail out their crisis-laden "government" with the help of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militalists. He said:

Since their rise to power in coup d'etat, they have been frantic in the new-war manoeuvres and the "anti-communist" racket against the north; mass arrests of the innocent patriotic people and their slaughter have been carried out under the "anti-communist law", "national security law", and a series of "emergency measure", to perpetuate them in power.

Where there is suppression, he stressed, there is bound to be resistance. He went on:

So the patriotic people desirous to lead a decent life and see the reunification are defying the unprecedented campaign for slaughter and suppression.

He warned that the Pak clique must look straight at the reality and immediately stop brutal suppressive manoeuvres, abolish the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship, and release the arrested at once unconditionally.

Increasing Threat from South

The threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique has increased all the more these days. This is the threat that actually exists in Korea.

This is clearly proved by the repeated brazen-faced war outcries of the U.S. imperialists and their new war provocation manoeuvres which have entered a reckless stage.

The U.S. imperialists mapped out a "nine-day operation plan" to "seize" the northern half of the DPRK by "win-the-war-quick operation" and are clamouring about "five-day war."

As already reported, the "commander of the first ROK-U.S. allied army corps" in south Korea croaked about "five-day war" on November 29 meaning that he would mobilize all the military strength of the U.S. troops in case of emergency and take "a prompt action to conclude the war within five days."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors blastered that if a war break out in Korea they would mobilize "B-52" strategic bombers in Okinawa and let loose the war outburst that they would mobilize even "B-52" strategic bombers on Guam Island.

The U.S. imperialists have already shipped into south Korea many nuclear weapons and sophisticated lethal weapons and military equipment to start a new war of aggression in Korea, turning the whole of south Korea into a huge powder magazine.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed these lethal weapons in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line and instigated the south Korean puppets to frantic military provocations and war exercises against the northern half almost every day.

The U.S. imperialists recently staged a "nuclear bomb dropping exercise" under the simulated conditions of an attack on the north and such powder-reeking war exercises as "guided missile launching test" and "joint mobile exercise of naval and air forces."

The U.S. imperialists committed such a provocative act as bringing "B-52s" into the "Kadena Base" of Okinawa two times in an attempt to threaten the Korean people.

They decided to give 202.7 million dollars in military "aid" to south Korea in the fiscal 1976 and to deliver to the south Korean bellicose elements thousands of "TOW" anti-tank missiles, hundreds of ship-to-ship and ship-to-ground missiles, one squadron of "F-4 E Phantoms" and scores of "F-5 E" fighters to speed up the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army. This glaringly shows what a reckless stage the U.S. imperialists have reached in their war preparations in Korea.

It is against the background of such war moves of the U.S. imperialists that they make intimidating ravings about the "nine-day operation plan" and "five-day war," declaring that they "would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons."

All the facts eloquently prove that the threat of northward aggression is increasing as the days go by in Korea due to the reckless war hysteria of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists are greatly miscalculating. They had better draw a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the past Korean War if they do not want to sustain a heavier defeat.

369th MAC Meet Held:

26,100 Truce Violations in 1975

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 369th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on December 10 last year at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement made by Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique at their instigation are committing ceaseless military provocations against our side in the HQ area of the MAC and in the southern portion of the DMZ in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

The number of the criminal acts in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique illegally introduced and installed such heavy equipment and weapons as tanks and 106 mm and 57 mm recoilless guns into the HQ area of the MAC and in the southern portion of the DMZ amounts to as many as 38 cases during the period from October 21 to December 7.

The south Korean puppet army is committing ceaseless gun-firings against our side in the DMZ. The number of these provocations committed by it during the period from October 21 to December 7 amounts to as many as more than 53 cases.

We take very serious the military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique against our side, the senior member of our side stated. He strongly demanded the enemy side cease such reckless manoeuvrings aggravating the situation in the areas along the MDL and take out all the arms and troops illegally introduced into the MAC HQ area and the DMZ.

The senior member of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the ceaseless hostile provocations the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean bellicose elements at their instigation have committed against the northern half of the Republic not only on the ground but also in the air and at sea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes "SR-71" into the airspace above the MDL, flying from the east to the west, on many occasions of late to commit espionage acts for aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean puppet clique infiltrated military planes on 17 occasions during the period from October 22 to December 7 to commit espionage acts against our side.

The south Korean bellicose elements at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep infiltrating naval vessels into our coastal waters in the West Sea. The number of the criminal acts committed by them during the period from October 21 to December 7 amounts to as many as 46.

All the facts vividly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges have been persistently clinging to the criminal machinations designed to threaten peace and aggravate tension, continuously pursuing the adventurous war policy for igniting a new war of aggression in our country, emphasized the senior member of our side.

The senior member of our side strongly demanded that the enemy side cease such criminal acts at once and take practical measures so that such military provocations may not recur.

It was also disclosed at the meeting that the number of their provocations amounts to as many as 2,350 in October alone and as many as 26,100 in the period between January and November last year. (KCNA)

U.S. nuclear missiles poised for action along the 38th Parallel

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